

now commencing, and it declares that the Boers' faith in God and in the cause of independence is irrevocable.

A second bulletin has been issued stating that the Government has reason to believe that Gen. Cronje was forced to surrender by a scarcity of provisions and ammunition. No communication has been received from him since Feb. 27. No news of his surrender has been received from the Orange Free State.

The President's visit to the burghers at the Natal front had an inspiring effect. The recent reverses to the Boers have been by no means conclusive. They are a new phase of the war which probably now enters the defensive stage.

The Government has decided, in accordance with the provisions of Article VI. of the Geneva Convention, to release Lieut. Carbery, Lieut. Caple, and Major Adair, wounded and sick British officers who were captured by the Boers. They will leave Pretoria for Beaufort West in a few days.

#### BOER STORY OF NATAL RETREAT.

Every bridge and culvert between Ladysmith and Glencairn destroyed.

Special Cable Telegram to the Sun. LONDON, March 7.—Following is a Boer version of the retreat of Ladysmith contained in a despatch dated "Boer Camp, Glencairn, March 3."

"The siege of Ladysmith has raised and the federal troops have fallen back on the Biggarsberg Mountain chain south of Dundee. The retreat was due to a mistake, a certain commander ordering his men to fall back from their position without any reason for such a move and also to bad news from Middel River."

"On Wednesday it was resolved to send the wagons back to Biggarsberg immediately. Soon long strings of wagons were winding along the different roads. A large number of tents that were captured from the British at Dundee were abandoned."

"The chief difficulty lay in dismantling the Long Tons from the various points of the wagonways for lowering them were erected the naval guns in Ladysmith opened a heavy fire. Two artillerists were wounded slightly. Through a misunderstanding some ammunition was left behind, the transport arrangements having failed."

"Meanwhile Gen. Buller's forces sat still, clearly not intending to move ahead until their cannon were ready to cover them. On Thursday the relieving forces advanced and the federal troops fell back north of the Klip River. Ladysmith now developed activity and mounted guns were sent to the front."

"On Thursday night Commander Botha took up a position in the hills northeast of Ladysmith. On Friday morning he moved to the Klip River, where he surprised some British cavalry, shooting some of them and capturing a number of horses."

"Meanwhile the ground behind had been cleared. The Boers were independent of the railway, as was shown by the fact that 2,000 wagons were sent to the front. All the heavy guns, together with the field batteries. Only the heavy guns and the infantry were allowed to go by rail."

"When the last of the trains had left Elands-laagte a workman's train followed and blew up every bridge and culvert between Ladysmith and Glencairn, after which it proceeded to the Elands-laagte collection. Thus the British, with Natal's southernmost colonies in their hands, will be unable to draw supplies from them."

"As for the present Boer casualties definite figures cannot yet be given, owing to the re-organization of the ambulances and the circumstances of the retreat. It is said that twenty burghers were killed and twenty-five wounded. A lieutenant of artillery was wounded in the head."

STERN SAYS THE FIGHT WILL GO ON. Wall of Pretoria Will Be Breached by Events That Will Astonish Europe.

Special Cable Telegram to the Sun. LONDON, March 8.—A correspondent of the Daily News, who was captured by the Boers, but who is now at Sterkstroom, having been released at Bloemfontein by his captors, cables that while at the capital of the Orange Free State he had an interview with President Steyn, who said that the Boers would fight to the last man. He admitted the possibility of Pretoria capitulating, but said it would be preceded by events that would astonish Europe. He added that the struggle in the Free State would be child's play compared with what would follow in the Transvaal.

The correspondent said that President Steyn has appointed a deputy president to remain in Bloemfontein while he visits Pretoria in the interests of the Free State.

The correspondent of the Morning Post, cabling from Ofsantien under date of March 6 says he has positive information that the capitulation of the Free State in Great Britain is influencing the Boer's determination to prolong the war, they hoping that the Conservative government will be defeated.

#### CRONJE KINDLY TREATED.

He and the other Boer Prisoners at Simon's Town Well Pleased.

Special Cable Telegram to the Sun. SIMON'S TOWN, Cape Colony, March 6.—Twenty-five of Gen. Cronje's officers and men were tonight. They will be confined aboard the transport Mougallia. Four transports with 3,700 prisoners are now anchored off here and there are 800 prisoners in camp.

Gen. Cronje and staff express themselves as well pleased with their treatment. The General says he has simply been overwhelmed with kindness. Many women, who are reported to be good shots, are among the prisoners.

#### BULLER'S PRAISE OF HIS MEN.

Says They Added a Glorious Page to the History of Great Britain.

Special Cable Telegram to the Sun. DURBAN, March 6.—Gen. Buller has issued a general order on the relief of Ladysmith in which he eulogizes his own forces and the garrison that held the place. He says in part: "By an exhibition of the true courage—a courage that burns steadily besides flashing brilliantly—the force accomplished its object and added a glorious page to the history of the British Empire. Soldiers and sailors, colonial and homeborn, who have done this were united in one desire and inspired by one patriotism."

#### SHAMROCKS FOR THE IRISH TROOPS.

Queen Says They May Be Worn on March 17 as a Mark of Gallantry in Battle.

Special Cable Telegram to the Sun. LONDON, March 7.—A despatch to a news agency from Cape Town says that the number

of Colonial Dutch who have risen in rebellion in the districts of Prieska and Kenhardt is estimated at 3,000. The districts have been proclaimed Free State territory.

#### BOERS' HEAD LARGER AT GLENCAIRN.

Where the Troops Near the Natal Natal Front Will Make Their Stand.

Special Cable Telegram to the Sun. LONDON, March 7.—A despatch to the Times from Lorenzo Marques states that copies of the Standard and Dundee's News of Johannesburg, containing the official admission of Gen. Cronje's defeat, were stopped at the Transvaal frontier. A copy was smuggled in, however, and it contains the information that the Boers intend to take up a strong position in the Biggarsberg Range with the head larger at Glencairn.

#### ARBITRATION SUGGESTED.

French Admiral Thinks Great Britain Should Propose an Armistice Now.

Special Cable Telegram to the Sun. PARIS, March 7.—Admiral Paul Emile Marie Rouvillou of the French Navy, who is also a noted writer, issued an appeal to Great Britain in regard to the South African war. He suggests that England propose an armistice and that a settlement of the quarrel be referred to the arbitration of the King of Belgium, the President of Switzerland or the King of Denmark.

#### GEN. BULLER'S LOSSES.

Inniskilling Fusiliers Had 54 Killed in Their Charge at Pieter's Hill.

Special Cable Telegram to the Sun. LONDON, March 7.—The War Office has issued an additional list of casualties among Gen. Buller's men from Feb. 10 to Feb. 27. This shows that 123 men were killed, 575 were wounded and 54 are missing. The Inniskilling Fusiliers had 54 killed in their famous charge at Pieter's Hill.

#### BRITISH SUCCESS PLEASANT SULTAN.

He Expects British Aid Against the Pressure of Russia.

Special Cable Telegram to the Sun. BERLIN, March 7.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Cologne Gazette declares that the reports of British successes in South Africa have given the greatest satisfaction in Turkey, as the Sultan expects to receive England's support against Russia's powerful pressure.

#### BULLER ADVANCES IN NATAL.

Sends Out a Force in the Direction of Harrismith.

Special Cable Telegram to the Sun. LADYSMITH, March 6.—Gen. Buller has forwarded a force in the direction of Harrismith, sending out a force of two locomotives captured from the Boers.

Sports reports that there are no Boers this side of Van Reenen's Pass.

#### GEN. CLEMENTS ADVANCING.

Has Moved His Camp Several Miles Beyond Achnatunga.

Special Cable Telegram to the Sun. COLEBERG, March 6.—The British advance camp is now at Orlongapoor River, several miles beyond Achnatunga.

#### BRITISH ON TRANSVAAL SOIL.

Small Force Crosses the Far Eastern Border From Zululand.

Special Cable Telegram to the Sun. DURBAN, March 6.—Major Pendergast's flying column, after operating in Zululand, crossed the border on Feb. 23 and intruded at Catena Hill, which is nine miles within the Transvaal.

#### BURBONIC PLAGUE AT CAPE TOWN.

Reported to Have Been Brought There on a Steamer From South America.

Special Cable Telegram to the Sun. CAPE TOWN, March 7.—A case of the burbonic plague is reported to have been discovered on a transport which arrived here from Rosario and Buenos Ayres.

#### 800 CASES OF TYPHOID IN LADYSMITH.

Special Cable Telegram to the Sun. LADYSMITH, March 7.—Surgeon Treves, telegraphing from Ladysmith to a medical journal under date of March 5, says:

"I entered Ladysmith with Nurse McCaul on Friday. She was the first woman to reach the place. The state of the town is most deplorable. There are 800 cases of typhoid fever."

#### GEN. WHITE CABLE THANKS.

Reply Received Here From Ladysmith to Message of Congratulations.

Special Cable Telegram to the Sun. COLEBERG, March 7.—The transport Selgwick, with Secretary of War Root and Gen. Ludlow on board, arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning. As late as the morning of the 4th, the transport was still in the harbor, having been delayed by the storm.

"I want you and these men to understand what the law is. It is that a man who is a prisoner of war is to be treated as a prisoner of war. Every man in this country has the right to quit work without interference of others."

#### IRON WORKERS DEMAND HIGHER WAGES.

The Architectural Iron Workers' Union submitted an agreement to the employers yesterday to go into effect on May 1. It demands an increase of wages for both iron workers and helpers. The present wages are \$15 a week for the iron worker and \$12 for the helper, there being two classes of the latter. The new scale would be \$18 a week for the iron worker and \$15 for the helper, both to have the eight-hour work day.

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#### "HYOMEN"

KILLS THE GERMS.

Ten Minutes Four Times a Day will cure Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma. Ten Minutes Every Hour will cure Consumption and Pneumonia. Ten Minutes at Bedtime will cure a Cold or Croup. Five Minutes at Any Time will cure a Cough.

#### YOUR MONEY REFUND

IF IT FAILS.

Hyomen is the only germicide which can be inhaled. It can be used while at work in the bath, at the office, at home, or in the street. It is a powerful germicide and is sold by all druggists or sent by mail. Complete outfit, \$1.00. Trial outfit, 25c. Send for five days' treatment free.

THE S. S. BOUTER CO., INC., New York.

#### QUEEN TO VISIT IRELAND.

HER PLAN CAUSES MUCH SURPRISE AND COMMENT.

Will Be Her First Visit in Thirty-seven Years—Dublin Papers Promise That She Will Be Received With Respect If Not Enthusiasm—Gallantry of the Irish Troops Said to Be the Cause of Her Visit.

Special Cable Telegram to the Sun.

DUBLIN, March 7.—Earl Cadogan, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has notified the press that it is the intention of the Queen to visit Ireland at the end of March or the beginning of April. The visit will have no political significance. It will be undertaken entirely on her Majesty's own initiative. She intends to reside for a fortnight or longer in the Vice-Royal Lodge.

LONDON, March 7.—The Queen's decision to revisit Ireland after an absence of thirty-seven years excites much pleased surprise. The visit is represented as to some extent taking the place of her Majesty's abandoned trip to Bordighera, but it seems to have been largely prompted by a desire to recognize the gallantry of the Irish Brigade in Natal, and to compliment the Army.

Earl Cadogan, in his announcement of the visit, said it would be private, just as her Majesty's visits to the south of France have been, but, of course, the nominal recipients preserved on those occasions will not be observed in Dublin and some publicity will be inevitable.

Moreover, though the visit is declared not to be political there can be little doubt that it will be diplomatic. The enthusiasm evoked by the visit of the Queen to South Africa has modified antagonisms and created her Majesty, on the eve of her eighty-first year, to overcome herpernicious visiting Ireland, which the home-rule agitation created.

The London newspapers greet the incident with enthusiasm. The Daily Independent declares that the Irish Nationalists will have no other desire than that we know of, but that her Majesty should receive at the hands of the Irish that respectful welcome which is due her exalted position and high personal character. The announcement that the visit will be entirely free of political significance, they have no doubt, will respect. May we express the hope that others in Ireland, who profess a very strong feeling of loyalty to the Crown, will show equal anxiety to respect the person and position of the sovereign?

The paper recalls that when the Prince of Wales visited Ireland fifteen years ago, the political feelings of a vast majority of the people were directly and offensively challenged with the result that people in many places were goaded into demonstrations of disrespect and hostility which they never had intended, and which never would have occurred in connection with the English press and the indiscreet speeches of some Unionists, who confounded Unionism with loyalty.

The Independent hopes that this recollection will be taken to heart, and says: "For the people at large we can safely say that the Queen's visit will be viewed with interest by all classes in the country, and takes it as an augury of new treatment of Ireland by the English government. It declares that her Majesty will be received with cordiality and respect. Facing the army and navy, and the people, with the order allowing the Irish troops to wear the shamrock on St. Patrick's Day, the Examiner considers it more significant than is at first apparent. It says the rulers are so that the policy of neglect is foolish and dangerous, and that an Irish chieftain and many wrongs was a reflection on the Empire and a disgrace to its service, many who might become valuable and efficient soldiers."

The Dublin correspondent of the Times says it is expected that the Queen will be accompanied by Lord and Lady de Ros. It is considered probable that she will prolong her visit to a month. It is understood that her Majesty made extreme quiet a movement of her visit. She will confine her movements to Dublin and the neighborhood and will make no provincial journeys.

The Queen's resolution, it is understood, was absolutely spontaneous. It gave the greatest surprise to her son, the Duke of Connaught, who is commanding the forces in Ireland, and to whom it was suddenly announced a few days ago.

#### SECRETARY ROOT IN HAVANA.

To Inspect the Ports of the Island, but May Not Go to Santiago.

Special Cable Telegram to the Sun. HAVANA, March 7.—The transport Selgwick, with Secretary of War Root and Gen. Ludlow on board, arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning. As late as the morning of the 4th, the transport was still in the harbor, having been delayed by the storm.

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#### COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN.

Papers and Discussion Over Woman's Part in the Affairs of Life.

CLEVELAND, March 7.—Today's sessions of the National Council of Jewish Women were occupied with reports and discussions. The morning was devoted to visiting the National Jewish Orphan Asylum and the Old Folks' Home. The afternoon session began with a memorial meeting for Mrs. Dora K. Wolf of Denver and Mrs. Ida Block of Kansas City, women who had been active in the council. Mrs. Wolf's death was due to the work she did in nursing sick soldiers. The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to a symposium on the subject, "Woman's Place in Communal Affairs." This was subdivided into five heads: "The Club," "In Municipal Affairs," "On Charity Boards," "On Congregational and Sabbath School Boards," and "Jewish Women in the Professions."

Mrs. Henrietta L. Frank of Chicago opened the symposium by declaring that women by forming clubs were able to accomplish more good for others than they could by individual solitary effort and that by mixing with their fellow women in club organizations they interchanged ideas and were benefited generally in an educational way. "The club," she said, "makes women's minds broader and fits them better for the conduct of household affairs."

Mrs. Seraphine Bisko of Denver, C. D., reported on the topic of "Women in Municipal Affairs." She was very sure in the West where women participated in the governments that their participation had resulted to the advantage of the municipalities and the women themselves. So far as there being any question of woman exercising herself by participating in municipal government, she was sure that it was a far better position to take than her home. She said that women had done much to better the condition of affairs in the insane asylums and state prisons of New York.

Mrs. Marcella Gutman of Syracuse, N. Y., said that she was sure that the presence of more good for others than they could by individual solitary effort and that by mixing with their fellow women in club organizations they interchanged ideas and were benefited generally in an educational way. "The club," she said, "makes women's minds broader and fits them better for the conduct of household affairs."

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